TO DEDICATE GRANT'S TOMB.

AN ELABORATE CEREMONY THAT WILL TAKE PLACE ON APRIL 27.

THE PARADE EXPECTED TO BE ONE OF THE GREATEST OF MODERN TIMES-MANY DIS-TINGUISHED GUESTS TO BE PRESENT

THE EXERCISES IN RIVER

The next anniversary of the birth of General Grant will be a day long to be remembered by the residents of New-York City and their guests. On that day the Grant monument will be dedicated, and the pomp and ceremony of the ocersion will mark the closing scene in a patriotic movement which will always live to the credit of the people of New-York. On April 27 the city will take formal possession of the monument the mausoleum in St. Petersburg over the tomb

of Peter the Great, the Kaiser Wilhelm Denkmal or the Prince Consort's monument in Hyde Park. The granite Doric monument which stands at the upper end of Riverside Drive has not only location and architectural features in its favor, but it typifies true Americanism, as Grant. springing from seven generations of ancestors born on American soll, was a typical representattre of American training and American instiintlens. The money for its erection came from the people by voluntary contribution and in sums ranging from a fraction of a dollar to thousands. It came from men who had fought with the here of Appemattex and from widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers had fallen in the cause. It came from the banking-house and the workshop, from the Church and the school, and in hundreds of cases from people who asked that their names be omitted from the ais. All grades of society, all sects, creeds and cenominations contributed toward the work, and while the object was to provide a resting place for the remains of General Grant, that and a higher object was accomplished; for as long as the monument shall stand to please the eye and inspire those who look upon it with awe and reverence it will symbolize the appreciation of the people of New-York for the services of their illustricus fellow-citizen General Grant was a citizen of New-York when

disease laid a heavy hand upon him, but still, when the news came from Mount McGregor on July 23, 1885, that the victor had been vanquished and that the sturdy soldier had passed away, many municipalities asked that his body be intrusted to their care and that they might erect a sepulchre of fitting magnitude. Washington was first in line. There Grant had stood by the side of Lincoln to review his victorious troops-there he had looked upon them as they tramped down the broad avenue thousands upon thousands bronzed and burned by the Southern sun, yet bearing aloft with pride the bullet-riddled battleflags which they had carried to victory. There, in Washington, he had acted as Secretary of War at a critical period in the life of the Nation. and there he had rounded off his remarkable career as President. West Point, where he had received his education and where the seeds were sown which in later years bore fruit in his greatness, advanced a claim for the mortal remains. which many thought should have been laid near the historic academy. Chicago, where the General had hosts of friends, wanted the honor of housing all that was earthly of Grant, and St. Louis and Galena felt that they also had rights in

But the city of New-York offered the site the river-front, the family thought well of it, accepted the proposition, and ten days after the end had come in the little mountain cottage. amid strains of muffled martial music, between miles of dense masses of silent mourners the body of General Grant was borne to the temporary tomb near the spot where the monument

fringe of park which stretches like a mottled carpet between the asphalt walk and driveway and the bank which sinks 130 feet sheer to the water's edge.

An esplanade extends toward the south from the only visible entrance to the tomb, and as the visitor approaches it from that side he confronts the monument's only inscription. Between two reclining figures over the Doric portico is a tablet on which is cut in severely plain letters Grant's characteristic saying: "Let us have peace," and it has been said that the choice of that inscription over the portals of the silent house was one of the triumphs of the builder.

At the dedication ceremonies General Horace At the dedication ceremonies General Horace Porter, who was a conspicuous figure when the cornerstone was laid on March 26, 1892, and who did more than any other one man toward the erection of the memorial, will deliver an oration, and on behalf of the Citizens' Committee will hand the building over to the Mayor of the city. There will be a monster parade, in which all organizations will be represented, and National, State and municipal authorities will witness the scene. General Grenville M. Dodge has been appointed grand marshal, and the following staff entering this field of enterprise appears to

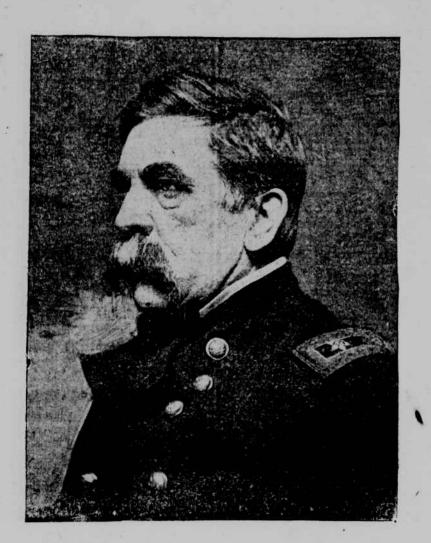
the most deadly serpents, and a peculiar feature of it is that once a snake has bitten me I have no difficulty in taming it. In fact, at home I have a number of pet rattlers and copperheads, which know me and will come when I call them, just like a dog. I seem to have the same power over animals, and have yet to meet the first wild animal I cannot tame."

WHERE CANARY-SEED COMES FROM

HOW THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC TOOK UP ITS CULTIVATION AND

THEN DROPPED IT. During the last few years of depressed prices in most food grains it may have escaped the notice of many that a decided change has taken place in the production of canary-seed. The country that is spe-cially responsible for the last heavy reduction in prices is the Argentine Republic, where the pro-duction has been taken in hand on such a scale that for some time it almost appeared as if for the future that country would control the prices of this

The immediate cause of the Argentine Republic



GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

appointments have been made by him: A. Noel Blakeman, chief of staff; Colonel H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., adjutant-general; Captain John A. Johnson, U. S. A., assistant adjutant-general; Colonel William Cary Sanger, N. G., N. Y., inspector-general; General T. F. Rodenbough, U. S. A., retired, special aide.

S. A., retired, special aide.

The President of the United States, the Vice-President and members of the Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the members of the Dipiomatic Corps and the Senators and Representatives in Congress have been invited. The major-general commanding the United States Army and the retired commander, General Schofield, and the highest officers in the Navy, have also been asked to be present. The Governors of many of the States will come with their military staffs, and it is expected that the entire National Guard of the State of New-York will be mobilary tomb near the spot where the monument now stands.

A committee was organized to raise funds for the purpose of placing a suitable monument on the site, and in the course of a few years about

Guard of the State of New-York will be mobilized for the occasion, and will act as escort to the Grand Army of the Republic, Loyal Legion and other patriotic organizations.

A member of the committee, in speaking of the proposed parade, said: "It is too early to make

1892 to 1893, when the value of canary-seed ranged between 70 shillings and 80 shillings per quarter (464 pounds). In the latter year, as a matter of experiment, some 1,000 quarters were grown, and this was soon followed by the production of about 5.000 quarters in the following year, and as much as 30,000 to 40,000 quarters in 1895. The mrice- then ranged from about 40 shillings to 50 shillings per quarter for a short time; and while a small portion of the Argentine producers had the advantage of realizing such prices, the bulk of the seed was thrown on an overstocked market, with such disastrous consequences that the prices dropped down to as low as 22 to 23 shillings per quarter for La Plata and 27 to 28 shillings for Turkish seed, and remained at those figures for most of last year.

Considering that canary-seed is cultivated only on a small acreage, and that its gathering and disposal are much more expensive than that of the great food staples, it was found that it would pay the farmers only if they could realize for it a price

GRANT'S TOMB, RIVERSIDE DRIVE

\$150,000 was subscribed, but then, possibly because the proper methods were not employed, subscriptions ceased, and in 1892 some people expressed doubts as to the possibility of raising the sum necessary to erect a structure on the scale originally contemplated. About this time. at the request of the various military bodies of which he was a member, and because of his having been a member of General Grant's staff, General Horace Porter was chosen chairman of the Grant Monument Committee, and within sixty days, under his energetic and well-directed work, the fund had grown to \$600,000 and the

monument was an assured fact. Plans had been made by J. H. Duncan, and the original designs have been only slightly modified or changed. A careful study had been made of all similar buildings, with a view to avoiding their shortcomings. The work proceeded steadlly, the officers of the committee gave much of their time to the cause, although not one cent of the fund was paid either for rent or clerk hire, and it is believed that much of the actual work on the monument has been done for less than

Although the monument in its present condition impresses one as beautiful and chaste, it will be more attractive when the historical and symbolical sculpture has been added, for which places have been provided.

While there may be some doubt as to the architectural superiority of the Grant Monument, there can be none as to its situation, and there is probably no public building anywhere so fortunately placed. From the eastern portico there is a view upon St. Luke's Hospital and Columbia University—and near these, within the field of vision, Manhattan College and the Montenore Home and many rows of fine houses. On the north, from a similar portico, over the little temporary tomb, ornamented with a great Grand Army badge and a flag, one sees the ganorama of the Hudson and the Paitsades, which rises from its banks. From the west side the river

an estimate as to numbers, but it is safe to say that the occasion will bring together a body of men such as has never been marshalled in New-York, and, with the possible exception of the ceremonies in France when the First Napoleon was brought from St. Helena, there has been nothing to equal it in modern times."

SNAKES DO NOT POISON HIM.

From The Philadelphia Times.

considerably above that of wheat; and as soon as the Argentine farmers were impressed with the ap-parently permanent nature of these low figures they abandoned the production in just as striking a way as they had taken it up a few years previously. way as they had taken it up a few years previously. According to the latest reports the growing of canary-seed has practically been abandoned, and there is nothing obtainable in that country except a very few lots for which owners are looking for prices far above those realizable at present.

Concurrently with this movement, one of the leading countries that used to be distinguished for supplying most of the European markets, Holland, has been almost entirely beaten out of the field, so that the acreage in that country, once supplying as much as 70,000 quarters from a single crop, has dwindled down to next to nothing. In England likewise the farmers have given up growing canary-seed year by year, and it is now quite a rare thing to see a sample of native seed.

Morocco, another country that used to supply Europe with a number of cargoes of this seed, besides regular steamer parcels, has also reduced its production considerably. Spain, which at one time used to get a special price for its excellent seed, has also been unable to stand the general tendency of low prices, and had to give up growing to a large extent.

The only country that so far has steadily kept on producting this seed, and which has from time immemorial been familiar with its cultivation, is Turkey. During the time when wheat ruled at low figures, Turkey has kept on growing this seed, being satisfied with getting for it a little over wheat price; but now that wheat is selling considerably over the value of canary-seed, it is hardly to be expected that Turkey will, even providing that the crops are favorable, have anything like its usual acreage under this crop.

Up to about five years ago, when the value of canary-seed had at no time been lower than about 22 shillings, and very frequently double and treble that price, the bulk of supplies used to be in the hands of Greek houses, who, having made advances on it at harvest time, distributed such quantitles as were from time to time wanted to the visible supply in Turkey itself is insignificant, an

SNAKES DO NOT POISON HIM.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The only man in the world who does not fear a space and the new poison of servents apparently has no effect. Is William F. Wilmer whose home is in Wolfsville, Md. His performances with copperheads, rattiers and vipers are a constant source of wonder and amazement to all whose home is in Wolfsville, Md. His performances with copperheads, rattiers and vipers are a constant source of wonder and amazement to all whose home is in Wolfsville, Md. His performances with copperheads, rattiers and vipers are a constant source of wonder and amazement to all whose home is in Wolfsville, Md. His performances with copperheads, rattiers and vipers are a constant source of wonder and amazement to all whose home is in Wolfsville, Md. His performances with copperheads, rattiers and vipers are a constant source of wonder and amazement to all whose home is in Wolfsville, Md. His performances with copperheads, rattiers and vipers are constant to the European and the world with the world with him to hunt up some ugly looking specimen of the serpent family—the more deadly the better if his his purpose—and to let the repuls sink men of the serpent family—the more deadly the better if his his purpose—and to let the repuls sink men of the serpent family—the more deadly the better if his his purpose—and to let the repuls sink men of the serpent family—the more deadly the better if his his purpose—and to let the repuls sink men of the search of the same of the search of the same of the search of the same of the elsew. When the proposed with his other hand to take the largest and ogleed to prove the same of the elsew. When the section is the elbow, Wilmer proposed with his other hand to take the largest and ogleed to prove the same of the elsew. When the special privacy of the same proventing the elbow, Wilmer proposed with his other hand to take the largest and ogleed to prove the same of the elbow, Wilmer proved with the other hand to take the largest his provential to take the lar

very moderate means. But the big planters of the bottom lands, even when they are out of debt, are poor men by the side of the great merchants, manufacturers and general operators in the cities. You think yourselves poor, but there are men who look upon you as people in easy circumstances. You are foolish to array the man with two horses against the man who has only one."

He then told the following story: "One day a farmer rode into a little country town, in a State adjoining Louisiana, and got into talk with some friends at a store where he had gone to make some purchases. 'Well, John,' said one, 'how are you getting along? 'What, me? Oh, tolerably well-just the same, just like I always do.' 'And all the neighbors out your way, how are they getting along? 'Well, they're just the same, too-just like I am. We never allow any difference out our way, you know,' 'No? Well, how do you manage that?' 'Well, whenever we notice any fellow getting ahead, you know, we just go to see him, and we stay with him until we cat him back."

There are many such communities. When people see their neighbors getting ahead they swarm around them and "eat them back."

THE RUNNERS.

A STORY OF THE CAMP. From The Land of Sunshine.

It is a true story, for I know the officer who told it to me for true. A company of Indian scouts employed by the United States Army was stationed at Camp Tonto with the troops. We were crowded, and the scouts camped under the great sycamores that lined the banks of the desert stream. They were an indoient lot-nomad barbarians, who could work magnificently at a pinch, but took their leisure

magnificently at a pinch, but took their leisure seriously. Among them a few were noted for an endurance extraordinary even among Indians; and foremost of them all was a tail, lithe, sinewy young fellow named Pablo. He was a famous runner, and much in demand for carrying important dispatches across the country.

Among the white soldiers at the post was one Robertson, who had also considerable repute as a long-distance runner. Between him and Pablo a fictitious rivalry had been created by the idle talk of the soldiers. There was not just then much clse to do, and the men taunted one and the other with inferiority. Robertson used to grow angry and swear savagely at these banterings, but Pablo simply held his speech and refused to enter into any argument, shrugging his shoulders and walking away.

But the men, for want of better occupation, kept

simply held his speech and refused to enter into any argument, shrugging his shoulders and walking away.

But the men, for want of better occupation, kept up their banter, and at last a race was arranged. The officers had become interested, and an opportunity was easily made. A dispatch was to be sent to Fort Grant, 185 miles distant. Pablo was to carry it, and as soon as he should return Robertson was to make the same journey and try to beat his time. The winner was to have a handsome purse and the championship.

It was in summer, and the desert nights were light and warm. Pablo set out at sundown. We all watched him as he swung away in that long, swinging stride, and peered after him till the lithe figure was swallowed up by the distance and the gathering gloom. He carried only a small sack of jerked meat and a few biscuits. The trip across the desert was not without danger. At one stretch it was thirty-five miles from water to water.

For the next five days there was little talk in the post of anything but the race, and there were few who had not bet on the result. A mounted courier nad once made the round trip in four days and four nights, but the horse had died soon after reaching the post.

Pablo's sweetheart, a comely savage maid who came once a week to wash for the post-commander's wife, said Pablo would be back on the fifth day.

And so he was. Toward evening, when every adobe housetop had its watchers with field-glasses.

came once a week to wash for the post-commander's wife, said Pablo would be back on the fifth day.

And so he was. Toward evening, when every adobe housetop had its watchers with field-glasses, he came in sigh! The far-off speck grew, and presently Pablo-gaunt-faced and with an unaccustomed droop in his shoulders-came striding in and made for the commander's house.

Two minutes later he and Robertson emerged from the house. The latter began his long journey on a run, and Pablo turned across the mesa to the reservation, two miles away. Bonita would have an aboriginal feast ready against his return. And if he won-ah, if he won, they were to wed!

Robertson had disappeared in the dusk. The little group of watchers was breeking up. Only a few notleed the dark form that came racing in and belabored the post-surgeon's door. A few minutes later Pablo and the surgeon went away together.

But next morning the story was all over the fort. During Pablo's absence Robertson had visited the rude home of Bonita and her aged mother. What fairer prey for a soldier of the United States than one of the Indian wards? When Pablo, secure and exultant after his wonderful race against time, had entered the hut, it was to find Bonita a wreck. The old mother told him the awful story, and he came for the surgeon. But it was too late.

Fully half the garrison attended the funeral. But Pablo was not there. When we asked the other Indians where he was, their only answer was a "quien sabe?"

Five days—and we began to expect Robertson. On the sixth a detachment started in search of him.

His tracks were plain on the desert sands, and the laters and the post.

brink of a little basin. Mezouties springed and the giant zahuaro liftled is vasit candlestick toward the sky. Our horses plunged down the slope-their first trace of animation in the whole day. There was wiry grass amid the mezquites, and yonder the precious gleam of water. A pure spring, bubbling from under an outcrop ledge, had made this little casis.

A pack of wolves could not have turned our famished horses from the water, but not a man of that thirsty company thought of drinking. All sat turned in their saddles, staring with inflamed eyes to a gigantic zahuaro a few rods below the spring.

of that thirsty company in the sat turned in their eaddles, starting with inflamed eyes to a gigantic zahuaro a few rods below the spring.

There was what had been Robertson. Its ankles and wrists were lashed to the thorny pillar of the zahuaro. The head lopped forward upon the breast, with popping eyes and a black tongue that gagged the mouth. The cords had sunk under the flesh. The hands and back were black with sunbaked blood. Clearly, Robertson had tried to get a drink. And his captor had diverted the rivulet so that it chuckled and sparkled at the very feet of the victim.

We burled Robertson in the little oasis, and near the water. Perhaps the spell of the desert was on us, but it would not have entered any man's head there to take the corpse far from that dancing rill. And not a word was snoken. You have heard of "Renegade Pablo" of course, and of the trail of blood he left across the Territory. His rail began just after the unfinished footrace by which Uncle Sam lost an ordinary soldier and an uncommonly good Apache scout.

ZANESVILLE'S ONE JOKE.

From The Zanesville Courier.

Here is a choice bit of humor which is believed to be an original product of Zanesville. A Terrace car was "wending its way" toward the zenith ward late the other afternoon through a tremendous downpour of rain. The attention of some passengers who were gazing lelly through the windows was attracted to a woman who, out in the midst of the shower, was struggling to get a tub beneath a rainspout. "Well, now," exclaimed one of the passengers, "do look at that fool woman-trying to catch soft water when it's raining hard." This may not be new, but no person to whom it has so far been related recalls of having seen it in any of the almanacs. From The Zanesville Courier.

UNITED STATES OF TURKEY.

SIMPLE AND COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR SETTLING THE EASTERN QUESTION.

ROBERT S. THARIN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, AND HIS BILL TO CONSTITUTE THE PROVINCES OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE A

have been suggested for bringing about a solution of the problem presented by the course of the Turk-ish Government. Meetings have been held in the been righted, new complications have sprung up in Greece which make the condition of the Sick Man still more precarious, and, added to all these



ROBERT S. THARIN.

whose ambition is not only to help the Armenians and the Greeks, but to wipe Turkey off the face of

the earth. can be in his presence five minutes and not know that he is thoroughly in earnest and has perfect con-fidence in his ability to subjugate Turkey. Painters and poets portray enthusiasm in the form of a youth, but Mr. Tharin is sixty-seven years old, straight as an arrow, with a luxuriant growth of soft gray hair, a beard like a patriarch's, keen eyes, forceful manner of speech and the air and manner of a polished Southern gentleman-"one of the real old stock."

quarters on the third floor of a West Side boarding house with all the dignity of a judge, and asked his visitor to be seated in the only chair in the room with as much grace and as little embarrassment as though there were dozens of chairs from which

That he was always an independent man and not swayed or influenced by his surroundings is shown by the fact that he was a Unionist all through the war, although he was born in Charleston and was the law partner of William L. Yancey. "I was a Unionist from the start," he said, "as my father was in the nullification days. I served in the Union Army in the 16th Indiana Volunteers, and earned the ill-will of my Southern friends for recruiting for the Union Army and for blocking the game of my

A bill for a United States Commissioner to treat with a commissioner from each Christian nation of the world, for the correction of the intolerable evil, so persistently and still continuing, in the shape of the Ottoman Empire, and for other pur-

evil, so persistently and still continuing, in the shape of the Ottoman Empire, and for other purpores.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress, assembled, That there shall be a Commissioner of the United States, who shall be a clitzen of the United States, appointed by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, whose duty it shall be to appoint one deputy commissioner, one private secretary, two assistant secretaries, and to promptly enter into correspondence with the heads of all Christian nations, propounding to each of them the following scheme:

The appointment by each Christian nation of a similar Commissioner, with instructions to act with him and with each other, as follows:

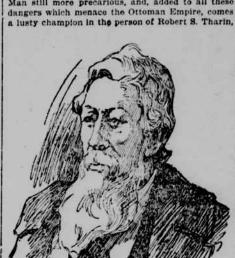
To meet at some convenient place and organize the International Christian Commission.

The International Christian Commission to elect a Christian, without regard to denominational creed or nationality, to be provisional president of Turkey, the different divisions of the Ottoman Empire, as at present constituted, to be remanded into or treated as territories, which will be admitted as Christian States into the new Christian Power to be entitled the United States of Turkey, after the manner of the State of Utah, whenever polygamy and conquest by the sword as religious institutions or practices shall have been abandoned. The provisional government thus formed for the United States of Turkey during her territorial condition, and the autonomy growing out of the same, to be sustained by every arm of each Christian ention entering into this pro-Armenian alliance.

At the expiration of the term fixed for the said provisional government, should the probationary

liance.

At the expiration of the term fixed for the said provisional government, should the probationary reviou be not extended by the allied Christian Powers, the United States of Turkey to be recog-



He received a Tribune representative in his modest

other landams was a "quien sabe."

Five days—and we began to expect Robertson. On the sixth a detachment started in search of him.

His looks were plain on the desert sands, and it is looked them. Ten miles out from the post we followed them. Ten miles out from the post we followed them. Ten miles out from the post we followed them. Ten miles out from the post we followed them. Ten miles out from the post we followed them. The plant of the moccasin came in upon them and covered them, step for step. We rode all day, but the shoeptiats never came out from under the flat past of the moccasin came in upon the post was something fearful. Next morning we were in the land of thirst. Next morning we were in the land of the staring sands and was something fearful. We have deadly quitted Robertson's trail. But a mile further on, in a gully, they came back to it. Here were tokens of a savage struggle. The sends well of the properties of the starting sand the start is accomplished, although the cartises, which is third-story back rooms with Turkey are tokens of a savage struggle. The sends well all the prime mover will not be compelled to move out of his plants it will be accomplished, although the prime mover will not be compelled to move out of his plants it will be accomplished. When I had the house out of the white-haired domains the his constant the starting sands and the start that its accomplished. The heat refracted from the starting sands and the start is seened wholly intologically intologically intologically the starting sands and served wholly intologically the starting sands and served wholly intologically the starting sands and served wholl intologically the starting sands and served wholly intologically the starting sands and served wholl intologically the starti had introduced in the House of Representatives;

does not degrade, oppress or persecute human beings.

The International Commission shall be resolved into a court of arbitration to maintain the United States of Turkey territorially intact, as one of the Christian great Powers, which, when ready te accept the place, shall be included in the court as a co-equal member thereof.

From the date of formation of the International Commission, the Christian nations therein allied will desist from urgency, resorting to arbitration in all vexed pending questions until the creation of the new court of arbitration, into which the International Christian Commission above provided for shall merge.

All Christian hations are to be requested by the United States Commissioner herein provided for to suspend the consideration, except by arbitration, of all pending questions until the successful termination of the duties of the International Commission.

sion.

Sec. 2. That the sum of — dollars is hereby appropriated for the expenses of the United States Commissioner.

Sec. 3. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

With the enthusiasm of a John Brown the au-thor of the bill said: "I know that it will pass both houses, and that President McKinley will

"But what would be the result of the passage "Other nations will follow our lead," he answered. "Greece will be the first recruit."

He modestly admitted that he would be well qualified to fill the place of Commissioner of the United States, and that Prince George would be the logical representative of Greece. "England would soon follow, and France and the South would soon follow, and France and the South American republics would fall over themselves in their hurry to join the alliance against the Turk. We would be the natural leaders. Gladstone said that in a combination against Turkey America would be the only party who could go into court with clear hands, because America had no eye on any of the territory which would be taken from the Ottoman Government. The United States should lead"—and as Mr. Tharin would be the representative of this country he would be the leader. The bill is still in the hands of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and many members believe it will remain there indefinitely: still, Mr. Tharin speaks of his plan as almost accomplished, and from his little room pronounces sentence of death on the Turkish Empire.

"Diplomacy will yield to public opinion in this case," he said, "and when every country has appointed a Commissioner, and they have met as a body, they will proclaim to the world that the Ottoman Empire, having sinned beyond forgiveness, and being out of harmony with modern civilization, must not be handed down by the nineteenth to the twentleth century as a reigning dynasty. I will arouse the enthusiasm of the people of the world by a series of indignation meetings, and the concussions from them will cause the walls of Stamboul to totter and fall, even as the trumpets of Joshua brought down the walls of Stamboul to totter and fall, even as the trumpets of Joshua brought down the walls of Stamboul to totter and fall, even as

Jericho."
The venerable liberator of Armenia and Greece continued to discuss his project with growing vigor, throwing in occasional hints about unpublished plans for the destruction of Constantinople, and impressed his visitor with the belief that it Turkey is not a thing of the past within a short time it will not be because of any lack of work on the part of Robert S. Tharin.

DICKENS'S TOUR MANAGER.

TALK WITH GEORGE DOLBY, WHO PILOTED DICKENS THROUGH AMERICA. London letter to The Chicago Record.

London letter to The Chicago Record.

Does any one remember George Dolby? I imagine not. Yet thirty years ago this very winter he was one of the busiest and best-known men in America. In 1857 Charles Dickens determined to give a series of readings in the United States. Mr. Dolby, as manager, preceded him, and assumed entire charge of the business arrangements. That the venture was a success may be judged by the result. Dickens remained five months in America, during which period he gave seventy-six readings. The total receipts for these entertainments were \$228,000, the total expenses \$29,000.

I went to call upon Mr. Dolby not long ago, because everything pertaining to the personality of the novelist has for me a wonderful fascination. I have talked with Scott, who was Dickens's valet, and so have formed a new and pleasant idea of the genius of the master as viewed from the standpoint of his servant. Prior to his death I sat for two hours with the late Frederick Chapman, the head of the firm who were Dickens's earliest publishers, and listende entranced as he related reminiscences of the great author's career. But neither of these men knew Dickens so intimately as difference bolby, nor had they such opportunity of studying his varying moods and characteristics.

Time and fortune have been unkind to the former manager. I found him in humble lodgings, broken in health and spirit and partially dependent upon charity. Yet he received me graciously, and once aware of the object of my visit he became enthusiastic. It was casy to divine that his connection with the novelist had formed the chief episode in the life of the white-haired old man sitting before me.

here. He was the kindest-hearted man I ever have known. Many and many a time while on tour we came across old associates of his who were down on their luck.

"Dickens would say to me, after the reading: Joey, let me have £20 in crisp, new banknotes, and I want to be alone to-morrow from 12 till 2. I knew what this meant. He had invited his old friend to call upon him at this hour, and such friends didn't go away poorer.

"Let me tell you why he called me 'Joey.' Dickens was exceedingly fond, when in merry mood, of assuming, for the moment, the rôle of clown in the stock pantomime. You know he was a wonderfully clever actor. Well, if I had happened into his room at the hotel and said, 'Every seat is sold—a great house to-night!' he would get up, if in the mood, instantly, assume the attitude of the clown when particularly pleased, and thump me approvingly on the back. Taking my cue, I would say, 'Keep it up, Old Un.' You know that in the atrical phrase the clown is dubbed 'Old Un,' the pantalon 'Joey."

"An amusing instance of this fooling comes to me, Mr. W. H. Wills and myself were one day walking with him at Southsea. We came upon a small square the houses in which resembled a scene set for the comic business of a pantomime. Hero the temptation to Mr. Dickens to induige his predilection presented itself. The street being entirely clear of people, Mr. Dickens mounted three steps leading to one of the houses, and, having given three raps on the doorpost, was proceeding to ludown on the upper step, clown fashlon, when the door suddenly opened and a stout woman appeared, to the intense amusement of Mr. Wills and myself, who immediately beat a retreat, followed by Dickens, with an imaginary policeman after him. We turned to take a parting look at the scene of action, when, to our dismay, we saw every doorstep and doorway occupied by the amused tenants of the houses.

READING HIS OWN BOOKS.

houses. READING HIS OWN BOOKS.

"Dickens had certain peculiarities which I had opportunity of observing. He greatly disliked, for instance, to enter any shop to make small purchases. Many a time I have been called upon to purchase gloves or other trifles for him. I never had the objected to being recognized and stared at the objected to being recognized and stared at the was certainly on the watch for new and striking names, and with this object in view was always reading shop signs. He was, I remember, particularly pleased with the name 'Pumblechook,' one of the characters in 'Great Expectations.' He had, I imagine, evolved the name from his own imagination. Once when we were at Birmingham I noticed that he kept his head out of the carriage-window while riding from the station to the hotel. Finally I asked him the reason, and he replied: 'I am very much atraid that I may come across the name "Pumblechook.'

"Dickens was fond of reading his own books. Once at Liverpool, where we had an off night, I was obliged to leave him to himself for an evening. He asked me to call at a bookseller's and send him something to read. I asked him what he would like, and he replied: 'Anything of Sir Walter Soott's or my own.' I purchased 'Old Curiosity Shop,' and took it to him myself, whereat he was delighted, saying he had not read the book of him laughing immoderately at certain incidents in the book. He explained, however, that he was not laughing at his own creations as much as at the recollection of the circumstances under which certain passages and incidents had been written.

"Dickens was one of the most abstemious men I was reading to the proving the set of the serving that he was not laughing at his own creations as much as at the recollection of the circumstances under which certain passages and incidents had been written.

"Dickens was one of the most abstemious men I was have known. He ate but sparingly, and

A DEMONSTRATION AT ATHENS-THE KING ADDRESSING THE PEOPLE

CHRISTIAN REPUBLIC. The outrages against the Armenians, the acts of violence on the part of Turkey, have caused discus-tions all over the world, and innumerable schemes

great capitals of the world, and, inspired by the eloquence of Giadstone, Depew and other students of the question, liberal money contributions have been made toward the Armenian cause; while, in other places, other less temperate orators have harangued in favor of war and the extermination of the Turk. But the affairs in Armenia have not